

XXII. *On Acradenia, a new Genus of Diosmeæ.* By RICHARD KIPPIST, Esq., *Libr. L.S.*

Read June 1, 1852.

THE plant to which I propose to call the attention of the Society this evening, is one of a highly interesting collection, formed in the neighbourhood of Macquarie Harbour, by the indefatigable Secretary of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land, Mr. Joseph Milligan, by whom, through the instrumentality of our lamented member, Mr. Bicheno, they were kindly presented to the Society.

It belongs to the Diosmeous section of *Rutaceæ* (Tribe *Boroniæ*), and *in habit* most nearly approaches *Zieria*, to the larger-leaved species of which it bears, at first sight, considerable resemblance. From this genus, however, as well as from *Melicope*, *Boronia*, and *Cyanothamnus*, it is readily distinguished by the quinary division of the parts of the flower, and by its more numerous stamens. From *Eriostemon*, *Crovea*, and *Philotheca*, with which it agrees in the number of its floral organs, it differs in having perfectly glabrous filaments, and smooth inappendiculate anthers; and from the latter genus, in addition, by the filaments being distinct, not, as in *Philotheca*, united below into a tube.

Another genus of Australian *Diosmeæ* with which it accords very nearly in many of its artificial characters, is *Geleznovia*, a remarkable plant with the general aspect of *Eriostemon*, recently described by Turczaninow, from Drummond's Swan River Collections, in the Bulletin of the Imperial Society of Naturalists at Moscow. The points of agreement are, the quinary division of the calyx and corolla, the smooth subulate stamens (ten in number), and glabrous inappendiculate anthers; but the calyx in *Geleznovia* is coloured, and as long, or rather longer, than the corolla, the anthers are strictly terminal, and the entire surface of the carpels is covered with elevated tubercles, each surmounted by a tuft of radiating hairs.

From all the above-mentioned genera the Tasmanian plant is distinguished by the structure of its ovaries, which adhere closely together, and are everywhere clothed with a dense tomentose covering; except that each bears, at its upper external angle, a naked sessile tubercle or gland, large enough to be readily observed with the naked eye; a character which I have been unable to discover in any closely allied genus, and it has consequently suggested the name *Acradenia*, by which I would propose to designate my plant.

I am unable to speak positively as to the precise nature of these glandular bodies, or to say whether any exudation proceeds from them: when examined under the microscope, they appear to be perforated by a tube, widening below, and communicating with the internal cavity of the carpel. From the exact correspondence in their position, however, they are probably analogous to the cornute appendages which crown the ovaries of

some species of *Phebalium*, but in that genus they are occasionally developed into subulate or nearly cylindrical horns, almost as long as the carpels themselves.

In the structure of its mature capsule, *Acradenia* appears to differ from most, if not the whole, of its more immediate allies, the endocarp remaining, when ripe, firmly united to the epicarp, instead of separating from it in two elastic valves, as is usually the case in other *Diosmeæ*.

We have, unfortunately, no information from its discoverer with respect to the dimensions which the plant attains, but the dried specimens have all the appearance of having been broken off from a shrub of considerable size. They are much branched, and copiously furnished with opposite ternate leaves; these are remarkable for their coriaceous texture, and the extreme roughness and harshness of their upper surface, which is dark green, and covered with prominent glandular tubercles, while the under side is perfectly even, and (in the dried specimens) of a ferruginous brown.

From its close resemblance in habit to *Zieria*, I had originally intended to employ the specific name "*zierioides*"; but Mr. Brown having kindly communicated to me a specimen, gathered by Mr. Milligan on the banks of the Franklin River in April 1842, on a ticket attached to which Mr. Milligan proposes to name the plant "*Zieria Franklinia*," after Lady Franklin (who, with her husband, Sir John, were, I believe, his companions on that journey), I have much pleasure in altering the specific name to *Franklinia*, in accordance with the wishes of its discoverer. On the same ticket Mr. Milligan speaks of the plant as handsome and fragrant; but as he at that time saw no flowers, the latter term can only be intended to apply to the leaves, which, as in the majority of the *Diosmeæ*, are copiously furnished with pellucid dots, reservoirs of essential oil, and exhaling probably the peculiar odour which characterizes that family.

ACRADENIA.

CHAR. ESSENT. *Calyx* 5-partitus. *Petala* 5, hypogyna, calyce multo longiora, æstivatione imbricata, ovato-elliptica, undique velutina. *Stamina* 10, hypogyna, petalis sublongiora, alterna paulò breviora; *filamenta* libera, subulata, glabra; *antheræ* introrsæ glabræ, biloculares, rimâ longitudinali dehiscentes, apice inappendiculatæ. *Ovaria* 5, gynophoro disciformi margine sinuato insidentia, 1-locularia, villosissima; singulò apice glandulâ majusculâ sessili instructo. *Ovula* in loculis gemina, suturæ ventrali collateraliter inserta, pendula. *Styli* in unicum glabrum coaliti. *Stigma* subcapitelatum. *Capsula* 5- (vel abortu 1-3-) cocca; cocci subquadrati, compressiusculi, glabrati, apice truncati et extùs brevè cornuti, coriacei, transversim rugosi; *endocarpio* haud scedente. *Semina* ?
Frutex *tasmanicus*, *ramosissimus*; foliis *oppositis exstipulatis, petiolatis, 3-foliatis*; foliolis *coriaceis, lanceolatis, serratis, suprâ tuberculatis*; pedunculis *terminalibus, trichotomè cymosis, multifloris*; floribus *albis*.

ACRADENIA FRANKLINIÆ. *Zieria Franklinia*, Milligan, MSS.

Frutex ramosissimus, floribus ramulisque junioribus exceptis, glaberrimus. *Rami* teretes, oppositi vel subverticillati, cortice lævi vel subrugoso tecti. *Folia* opposita, exstipulata, brevè petiolata, trifoliata. *Petioli* vix semipollicares, suprâ canaliculati, subtèr convexi. *Foliola* 2-uncialia, coriacea, discolora, lanceolata vel obovato-lanceolata, margine revoluta, versus apicem obtusum serrulata, basi attenuata integerrima; suprâ glanduloso-tuberculata atro-viridia, subtèr pallidiora lævissima vel glandulis minùs prominentibus parcè conspersa, undique nitida; nervo medio valido utrinque prominente, venulis

